

I. Background

Hollomon filed this lawsuit originally against the Federal Bureau of Prisons and several of its employees, including Warden Marne Boyle, Dr. Inzune Kim Hwang, Physician's Assistant ("P.A.") Brenda Brozell, and Officer Graves.¹ Subsequently, Hollomon filed an Amended Complaint, designating the United States as the only defendant.²

Hollomon alleges that she was injured on July 18, 2014, while working in the food service area of the Federal Prison Camp in Bryan, Texas, when she slipped and fell on the concrete kitchen floor.³ Hollomon contends that she was injured as the result of negligence on the part of Officer Graves, who knew that the floor was slippery due to repeated spills of "hazardous grease," but failed to keep her safe.⁴ Hollomon further contends that she was denied adequate medical care for her injuries by Dr. Hwang and P.A. Brozell.⁵ Hollomon seeks monetary damages in the amount of \$350,000.00.⁶

¹Complaint for a Civil Case Alleging Negligence, Docket Entry No. 1, pp. 2-3, 9-10.

²Amended Complaint, Docket Entry No. 14, pp. 1-2.

³Id. at 5.

⁴Id. at 8.

⁵Id. at 5-7.

⁶Id. at 9.

II. Discussion

The exclusive vehicle for tort claims against the United States is the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA"), 28 U.S.C. § 2674, which operates as a "limited waiver" of sovereign immunity. Doe v. United States, 831 F.3d 309, 319 (5th Cir. 2016). If applicable, the FTCA provides that the United States can be liable in tort for any "negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the Government while acting within the scope of his office or employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred." 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1).

The FTCA's waiver of immunity for tort claims, however, does not apply when a plaintiff is already covered by a comprehensive federal compensation statute. United States v. Demko, 87 S. Ct. 382, 384 (1966) ("[W]here there is a compensation statute that reasonably and fairly covers a particular group of workers, it presumably is the exclusive remedy to protect that group."). Inmates such as Hollomon, who seek compensatory damages for work-related injuries sustained while in prison, are protected by the Inmate Accident Compensation Act ("IACA"), 18 U.S.C. § 4126(c)(4) (authorizing compensation for "injuries suffered in . . . any work activity in connection with the maintenance or operation of the institution in which the inmates are confined"). Because Hollomon

is covered by the IACA, she is precluded from bringing claims under the FTCA. See Demko, 87 S. Ct. at 384-85; Aston v. United States, 625 F.2d 1210, 1211 (5th Cir. Unit B 1980) (per curiam) (injuries sustained by federal inmates while working in prison are not covered by the FTCA); accord 28 C.F.R. § 301.319 ("Inmates who are subject to the provisions of these Inmate Accident Compensation regulations are barred from recovery under the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. [§] 2671 et seq.)."). Accordingly, the Amended Complaint must be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. See Aston, 625 F.2d at 1211; Ellis v. Federal Prison Industries, 95 F.3d 54, 1996 WL 460035, at *2 (5th Cir. 1996) (unpublished).

III. Conclusion and Order

Based on the foregoing, the court **ORDERS** that the Amended Complaint filed by Judy Ann Hollomon (Docket Entry No. 14) is **DISMISSED without prejudice** for lack of jurisdiction.

The Clerk is directed to provide a copy of this Memorandum Opinion and Order to the parties.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas, on this 1st day of December, 2016.



SIM LAKE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE